



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to the ports of Cuba, considering the aforesaid ports of the Republic of Mexico as suspicious of being infected with bubonic plague.

ART. 4. The secretary of Government will dictate the orders and regulations necessary to carry out this decree.

Presidential palace, Habana, Cuba, February 12, 1903.

The President:

T. ESTRADA PALMA.

The Secretary of Government:

EDUARDO YERO.

Report from Matanzas—Mortality statistics.

Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, February 17, as follows: Week ended February 14, 1903. Causes of deaths reported in this city: Broncho-pneumonia, 1; meningitis, 2; bronchitis, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 3; tuberculosis, 3; appendicitis, 1; nephritis, 1; septicæmia, 1; other causes, 3; total, 16. Annual rate mortality for the week, 17.33 per 1,000.

Six bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port for ports in the United States.

No quarantinable disease was reported in this district.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Report from Santiago—Mortality statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, February 17, as follows:

Mortality statistics, Santiago de Cuba, week ended February 14, 1903.

Cause of death.	Number.
Remittent malarial fever	5
Tubercle of larynx	1
Tubercle of lungs	3
Cerebral softening	1
Tetanus	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1
Athrepsia	1
Intestinal hemorrhage	1
Appendicitis	1
Nephritis	1
Persistence of foramen ovale	1
Ill-defined or unspecified causes of death	3
Total	20

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 24.18 per 1,000.

Estimated population, 43,000.

Bills of health issued to 6 vessels.